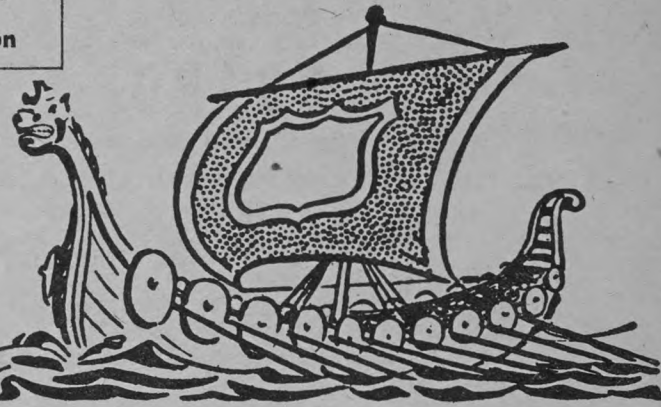




Scandinavian Centre News



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TEN PAGES

NOVEMBER, 1971

S.o.N. Jrs.' 10th Anniversary

Icelandic Visitor Disappointed

By Lillian MacPherson

After Gisli Gudmundson returned to Iceland he wrote to Gunnar Thorvaldson thanking him for the pleasant stay he had in Edmonton. He also said that he was alarmed at the state of the Stephan G. Stephanson memorial and home in Markerville. He feels very strongly that Icelanders in Alberta should act quickly to rectify the situation. He suggests that the house be renovated and moved to a historic site, such as Heritage Park in Calgary. He feels that all Icelandic groups in Canada should support this establishment of a memorial to Stephanson as he was such an outstanding poet. He says "but please, do not leave the house there any longer. Get a move on Albertans."

Centre Visited by Culture Students

The Scandinavian Centre was visited by a class of some 20 students from the St. Gabriel School in Edmonton on Tues. morning, Oct. 19.

The class, under the tutelage of Mr. Paul Stewart, came to the Centre to see something Scandinavian for their studies of ethnic groups in Canada. Miss Dena Erickson was class leader.

Tom Nielsen, former manager of the Centre, conducted the group through the building explaining the origination and several facts about the organization. Bengt Kristiansson, a Director of the Centre, showed some movie films of Scandinavian interest. Mrs. Margaret Cameron, Cultural Director for the Centre, then served orangeade and cookies to the young students.

Each person was given a Scandinavian Centre News paper to take home.

Of the some 20 students, about 13 were of different ethnic origin.

Ethnic Research Centre

The University of Calgary has opened a branch of studies called The Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies and is under the direction of Drs. R. Breugelmans, C. H. Cardinal and A. Malucky.

The purpose of the Research Centre is to stimulate, promote, coordinate and conduct research on all Canadian Ethnic groups, and in doing so, to contribute to the development of the multicultural nature of the Canadian identity. To achieve these aims, the Centre will: 1. make available its research facilities to all interested parties;

(Continued on Page 3)



Sunray Junior Lodge President Donald Isert, 15, receives a 10 year plaque from Supreme Director Knut Svidal.

Carl Elgstrand Passes Away

A very well known Scandinavian, Carl Elgstrand, died Oct. 6 at the age of 67.

Mr. Elgstrand was retired last year from the Department of Defence in Edmonton where he had worked as a painter and wood finisher.

Carl had always been a musician, and upon retirement took up his hobby with enthusiasm and along with other musicians played at the Devlin Emerald Isle Lepricon Restaurant as well as entertaining at hospitals throughout the city. He played with Scandapades each year also, being a comedian, singer and musician.

Carl was the only one of his family to be born in Canada — two sisters were born in Sweden. Carl, who claimed to be both Swedish and Norwegian, was born in Winnipeg and took up music at an early age. At 11 he was playing the cornet with the Salvation Army band in the streets of Winnipeg.

Being a painter by trade, he came further west to Edmonton as a young man and in 1951 married Margaret Forberg. They have one daughter, Greta.

Carl was in Vancouver for awhile, and was also in the army during the Second World War. Otherwise, he has lived in Edmonton.

Carl was an active member of both the Sons of Norway Solgylt Lodge and Swedish Society Vasa Lodge Skandia. He will always be remembered by his many friends.

Funeral services were held at Park Memorial Chapel on the Boulevard and interment at Evergreen Memorial Gardens Sat., Oct. 9. Pastor P. Torgensen officiated the ceremonies and the pallbearers were:

Stan Hafso, Knut Svidal, Anders Anderson, Kalmer Amdam, Alvin Searl and Fred Nielsen. Del Meslness played the organ.



CARL ELGSTRAND

Mrs. Elgstrand wishes to thank Stan Hafso for arranging for the pallbearers, Del Meslness for playing the organ and the ladies of the Sons of Norway Solgylt Lodge for the lunch. Coffee and lunch was served after the funeral at the Scandinavian Centre.

Mr. Elgstrand is survived by his wife, Margaret, and daughter, Greta, of 10041 153 St., Edmonton; two sisters — Mrs. Gerda Johnson of Winnipeg and Tyra Baar of Sweden; as well as several nieces and nephews.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR DONATION

Herman Carlson, Edson

Nels Carlson, Edson

Earl Erickson

Edythe & Cliff Johnson, Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Andersen,

Burnaby, B.C.

Mrs. A. C. Nelson, Surrey, B.C.

Martha Rafn, Bon Accord

John Stensley

Sunray Junior Lodge

By Eva Berg

One of the proudest occasions of Solgylt Lodge was Charter night Feb. 3, 1961 — the evening when the charter was presented to Sunray Junior Lodge.

Knut Svidal was elected Junior Lodge Director and a committee of five assisted him.

At Charter night Solgylt Lodge officers opened a regular meeting of the lodge and proceeded to initiate 38 Junior members between the ages of 6 to 15. Following this ceremony, mothers, fathers and guests who were not Sons of Norway members entered the lodge room.

The District President, Sig Sorenson, then installed officers of Sunray Junior Lodge. The Charter was then presented to the Junior Lodge President, Gary Johnson, who, after accepting it, placed it beside the Solgylt Charter.

The balance of the evening was spent as a social hour with light violin and piano music during lunch for all.

David Owen is a charter member and is now eligible to transfer to the Senior Lodge. Congratulations, David.

Sons Of Norway Junior Lodge By-laws

Article I

NAME

The name of this lodge shall be Sunray No. 143 Junior Lodge, Sons of Norway.

Article II

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this lodge shall be:

1. To unite in a social group boys and girls of Norwegian background for the purpose of acquainting them with the Norwegian heritage and traditions through instruction in Norwegian language, folk dancing, crafts, and related activities.

2. To stimulate pride in the members' national heritage through study of the discovery and settlement of the United States and Canada by the Norwegians and their contributions to the history and development of these two countries.

3. To provide practical experience for its members in the building of good citizenship by learning parliamentary procedure, conducting meetings, and assuming leadership responsibilities.

4. To instruct members in the fundamentals and principles of the fraternal benefit system and prepare them for adult membership in the Sons of Norway.

Article III

MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS

1. To become a member of Sunray No. 143 Junior Lodge, an applicant must be of Norwegian birth or descent, the son, daughter, or grandchild of a Sons of Norway member, and not over 15 years of age.

2. An application for membership shall be submitted on the proper form and approved by the Junior Director.

3. All members shall enjoy equal privileges.

Sorensons Enjoy Vancouver Trip

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sorenson had a very enjoyable holiday and business trip to Vancouver recently.

They were guests of many Sons of Norway members. Among them were:

Mr. Tormod Rekdal, regional manager for B.C. Sons of Norway, and Mrs. Gina Rekdal; Mr. Knut Myre, Norwegian Consul General for Canada, and Mrs. Myre; Mr. Gunnar Waralin, editor of Canada's only Norwegian newspaper "Norrona", and Mrs. Waralin; Mr. Erling Maberg, owner and manager of the Ritz International Hotel, and Mrs. Grace Maberg; Mr. Anders Kofoed, owner of Wilson Kofoed Insurance Agency.

Of special interest was the visit to the Maritime Museum in Vanier Park. This museum houses the fam-

ous St. Roche ship which is the only ship in the world to have sailed the Northwest Passage in Canada from west to east and east to west. Its captain was the famous Norwegian navigator and R.C.M.P. officer, Henry Larsen.

The Ritz International Hotel was recently taken over by Mr. Maberg and has been completely modernised. To the readers of this paper, Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson highly recommend this hotel when visiting Vancouver. A dinner at "Erling's Bodega" is a real treat.

SMILE

Many a man would tell his troubles to someone else if he did not have to wait for the other fellow to get through telling his first.

SPLINTERS from the BOARD

By Claus Jacobsen

CENTRE BOARD AND SCANDINAVIAN ETHNIC GROUPS MEET

A meeting, designed for better understanding between the Scandinavian Centre Board of Directors and the five Scandinavian Lodges and Societies, was held on Tues., Oct. 12, in the Dania Room of the Scandinavian Centre.

The meeting was attended by 17 members including 4 board members who were:

President Gunnar Thorvaldson, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, Mr. Bruno Spenrath and Mr. Claus Jacobsen. The minutes were taken by Mrs. Anne Sahuri.

It was suggested that a Combination Night be held between all five Lodges and Societies with profits or possible losses be shared five ways.

It was pointed out that while some Sunday afternoon coffee parties had been successful, others had no participation at all. It was suggested maybe an ordinary weekday would be better. Others suggested the promotion of the Centre more, by means of the local newspaper, radio or TV.

It was also recommended that the improvement of the downstairs kitchen be speeded up. The kitchen upstairs is now up to the Health Inspectors requirements and we can continue our catering with confidence.

DEATH REGRETTE

It is with regret that the Board received the message that a well known, true Scandinavian has passed away. We shall always remember Carl Elgstrand as a friend and an excellent entertainer. Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Margaret Elgstrand and daughter Greta.

NEW CENTRE MANAGER

A new manager has been hired at the Centre. He is Leslie M. Greenham.

RADIO REPORT

Listen to the Scandinavian Show on Radio Station CFCW every Saturday morning at 10:30 - 790 on your AM dial.

The Scandinavian Centre Report is broadcast on this program at approximately 11:25 a.m.

Margaret Cameron will give the report during the month of November. If you have something of interest for the broadcast, give Mrs. Cameron a call at 455-2064 or write to her at 10740 133 St., Edmonton.

Next month's report will be given by Claus Jacobsen.

Radio Reporter



CLAUS JACOBSEN

Scandapades Committee Meeting

The second Committee Meeting of Scandapades '72 was held at the Scandinavian Centre on Sun., Oct. 3 at 3 p.m.

A lengthy discussion ensued on ideas for the program. A tentative script had been drawn up and the co-ordinator, Bengt Kristiansson, read it and welcomed ideas which were numerous.

Previously a film had been shown and it was felt that various parts of this film could be used in the program if there was any possible way this could be done without too much trouble.

The respective Scandinavian groups are requested to have something arranged soon for their portion of the program so that a script may be started as soon as possible.

The co-ordinators of each group are reminded that there will be meeting on Sun., Nov. 21 at 2 p.m. at the Scandinavian Centre so that at least part of their portion of the show can be rehearsed.

The Scandinavian Centre has been set aside for practices. Every Sunday until Nov. 21 the Sons of Norway, Vasa Lodge Skandia and the Icelandic Society may practice starting at 7:00 or 7:30 p.m. Every Tuesday the Finnish Society and the Dania Society may do so beginning at 7:00 or 7:30 p.m. The groups are urged to take advantage of these practice times.

The next Scandapades committee meeting will be held at the home of May Rushton, Sun., Nov. 7 at 2 p.m. If anyone connected with the committee is unable to attend, please phone May Rushton at 439-5685, or Bengt Kristiansson at 439-1401. May's address is No. 8, 7307 118 St.

The following is the list of

Bengt Kristiansson	No. 6, 7307 - 118 St.	439-1401
May Rushton	No. 8, 7307 - 118 St.	439-5685
Knut Svidal	111 Laurier Dr.	488-6558
Gunnar Thorvaldson	6012 - 101A Ave.	466-1570
Herb Vigfusson	22 Crane Rd., Sherwood Park	699-7556
Claus Jacobsen	10981 - 164 St.	489-1494
Eric Pierre	12831 - 122 St.	455-5708
Henry Logan	11207 - 38 Ave.	434-4343
Harvey Haugen	8806 - 162 St.	489-1171
Allan Larsen	12203 - 34 St.	477-7905
Del Melsness	16531 - 78 Ave.	484-4944
Gertrude Holmgren	R.R. 2, St. Albert	799-3111
Mary Karvonen	12204 Dovercourt Cresc.	455-5570
Margaret Cameron	10740 - 133 St.	455-2064
Doreen Melsness	16531 - 78 Ave.	484-4944
Don Shaw (Narrator)	15105 - 77 Ave.	489-8260
Jack McCreath (Director)	No. 803, 9908 - 114 St.	482-2779
Les Morris (Script)	Scandinavian Centre	455-4355

Scandapades '72 will be shown at the Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton Sat., Feb. 26.

Del Melsness, who is Musical Director for Scandapades, wishes to inform you that if anyone needs an accompanist would they contact him at phone 484-4944.

List of names of presidents of respective Scandinavian societies in Edmonton:

DANISH	- Claus Jacobsen, 10981 - 164 St., 489-1494
FINNISH	- Sirkka Ristola, 13013 - 82 St., 476-4383
ICELANDIC	- Earl Valgardson, 6515 - 112A St., 434-6794
NORWEGIAN	- Stan Hafso, 11739 - 38A Ave., 435-8964
SWEDISH	- Lennart Petersson, 7412 - 87 Ave., 469-0259
SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE	- Gunnar Thorvaldson, 6012 - 101A Ave., 466-1570.

VETERANS DAY Thursday November 11th Bridging The Generation Gap

From The Royal Canadian "Legion"

Last February the National Poppy Committee of the Royal Canadian Legion took a look at the results of the 1970 poppy campaign and decided that the Legion's message of Remembrance was not reaching an important segment of Canada's population—the 13 million Canadians under 30 who have no personal recollection of war. It was evident that the slight downward trend in the volume of poppies distributed would continue unless some way was found of getting the young people to relate the meaning of Remembrance to their own experience.

Out of this meeting came the theme or slogan "If you can't remember... think!" being used in the 1971 campaign. What we are saying to the young people is this: "If you can't remember the war... think of the peace that was purchased through the sacrifice of 114,000 Canadians."

We all know that peace still does not exist in many parts of the world: that here in Canada there's poverty, unemployment and pollution. Young people have demonstrated their dissatisfaction with our modern society and are refusing to go through motions which are meaningless to them. They have "copped out."

How do we reach them? Can we relate Remembrance to their experience? We think so. They have their freedom. We ask them what are they doing with it. Are they

thinking about Canada's role in the world and about their opportunities to help mankind? They could start by wearing a poppy... the flower that won the peace.

In attempting to reach the younger generation we are not depreciating the value or meaning of remembering the war dead. Older Canadians will continue to be grateful to those who made the supreme sacrifice in war. Remembrance Day is too important an event in the life of our country to ignore. But there is no doubt that the traditional Remembrance Day observance in some communities across Canada has lost its significance. There are some who even decry it, and suggest that we should forget the whole thing.

Since the inception of the poppy as a symbol of sacrifice and Remembrance, the Legion has not changed its stand on the place the poppy holds in our rituals and our sentiments.

But as our World War II veterans are getting older and will make ever-increasing calls on Legion welfare the continued success of this one annual appeal to the public for funds to help the veteran and his dependants must be assured.

The Legion must therefore meet the new challenges of a changing world and give Remembrance a new significance. We should emphasize that while the wearing of the poppy is a tribute to those who died, it is also the flower that won Canada's peace and the freedom we all enjoy today.

Letter From Abroad

While exploring Stockholm, my wife and I couldn't find the right bus back to the centre of the city because we had difficulty finding any of the bus drivers who spoke English.

While we were waiting at a bus stop we happened to stop a young man and asked him directions. He spoke excellent English and informed us that he was going the same way and that he would show us.

He led us to the underground railway and it was no time before we were at the Stockholm Railway station, which is the most wonderful railway station I've ever seen. It is a huge modern building with multi-shops and restaurants. The floor is marble and so clean you could eat off it.

One of the four restaurants or cafeterias was called "The Pub". In this restaurant there was a cocktail and a beer bar. At the beer bar they sold English Bass ale on tap, so when we first got to Stockholm we went there and I had a draught of ale served by an English speaking railway employee nicknamed "Sir John", because he was the head man who co-ordinated the meals for Queen Elizabeth of England when she visited Sweden.

So when Ove Kampe directed us down town we invited him to have a drink with us. During our conversation I learned that he was a university student studying in Stockholm and was very pleased to use his English as that was one of his subjects.

I asked him if he would write to me and here is his letter. — (Editor).

Stockholm
25th Sept. 1971.

Dear Mrs. and Mr. Morris,
Now it is nearly two months since I met you in Stockholm. Thank you for the invitation to the pub. It was very wonderful.

I promised you to write. I understand you have wondered why I haven't written. I have had so much to do, because I have read and written tasks I should have done in the summer holiday. The 2nd term is also the most hard-working with many tests. I hope you are indulgent with the delay.

This term I will study pedagogies, statistics, English, Danish, Swedish and history of religion.

I hope you are satisfied with your journey here in Scandinavia. The weather wasn't so good this summer. In August I was to my

home village in the middle of Sweden. (The county is called Jamtland). The weather was then, however, so good that I could bath in the lakes. Sweden is very rich of lakes, there are over 100,000. The county is an undeveloped part of Sweden and many people are moving to the south. So it isn't with pleasure I look on the development in my little village. But when my studies here in Stockholm are over, I think I will go back to the north again.

I promised you to send postcards from the Vasa-ship. I haven't seen any in the shops yet, but if I don't find any there, I will go to the museum when I have an opportunity. On the radio I heard about the ship. It is the oldest ship in the world, over 100 years older than any other ship.

Perhaps you know, that the Swedish national hockey team now has a Canadian coach. His name is Billy Harris.

Canada is a very interesting country, I think. But the news from Canada are not many here in Sweden. On radio and TV they most speak about U.S.A., and very seldom about Canada. I can't understand that because Canada is a large and very modern country. But perhaps it's because Canada is a neighbour of the U.S.

I hope you can understand my English. Here I give you my address too:

Ove Kampe
Knostervagen 43
S-141 71 Huddinge, Sweden
Sincerely yours,

OVE.

Before going to press I received another letter from Ove in response to a request from me in answer to the previous letter, to send something of interest from Sweden. He responded gallantly and as we are celebrating Veterans Day this month he has written something quite appropriate. However, I am printing the whole letter because the background may be of interest. Editor.

Stockholm
11 October 1971

Dear Leslie,
Thank you for your letter and the papers. It was very interesting to read about your journey here in Scandinavia. I'm glad you became fascinated in Scandinavia.

It was very interesting to com-

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Mr. Dan Edin
R.R. 1, Falun Alberta

Vasa Lodge Skandia:
Miss Joyce Hawkes
#501, 9915 - 115 St. 488-8774

pare your impressions of Norway and mine. Yes, it is very cheap to go by taxi in Norway. I saw you had little problems with the Norwegian language. As a Swede I can understand fairly well, and we have also studied Norwegian at school.

I'm sorry I don't have time now to write so much as I want, but next year I will have more time. Please, write to me and tell me what you are especially interested in. Perhaps you want to know how we celebrate Christmas in Sweden. If you are interested in something, I can try to write it, so you can print it in the December paper.

Here I have a little piece of news. If you don't like it, skip it. If you want to print it, please correct my English.

MILITARY SECRETS IN SWEDEN HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED

The Swedish Commander-in-Chief, Stig Synnergren, published on Fri., Oct. 8, for the first time more detailed information about the Swedish defence force. Sweden

(Continued on Page 3)

BOOK REVIEW

Salka Valka

By Halldor Kiljan Laxness

Translated by F. H. Lyon

London, Allen and Unwin, 1936, repr. 1963

Salvor Valgerdur Jonsdottir arrives in Oseyri on Axlafjord with her mother Sigurlina on a bitter winter's night under dismal conditions. The young girl and her mother take refuge in a Salvation Army Hostel on their first night in this small Icelandic fishing village.

As the child of a poor unknown woman of questionable reputation, Salka Valka suffers a lonely childhood. Her fiercely independent nature develops as she grows into adulthood. She eventually becomes financially free as part owner of a boat, and achieves some status in the community as the secretary of the first organized union in the town.

Besides the compassionate description of a girl growing into womanhood and all the pain of that growth, and the romances which are part of that, the novel tells a great deal of the social, economic and political situation in the country in the first part of the 20th

century. The development of unions, the growth of the communist party, the demise of the Danish monopoly of the economy, the rise of nationalism in the land are all happening in this small backward fishing village.

Salka Valka is a beautifully sensitive book, with the slightly tragic caste which seems to be characteristic of Laxness.

In the simplest language, he is able to communicate the most profound truths of our everyday lives.

Although I was very moved by the very human story of Salka Valka, I have seen this novel described as "one of the greatest political novels of twentieth-century Europe . . . the story of the awakening of socialism in a backward Icelandic fishing village."

So whether your taste is romance, human tragedy, or politics, you can get a bit of each in this excellent novel.

L. MacP.

The Story Of Icelandic Wool

The breed of sheep existing in Iceland today was brought there at the time of the settlement of the island in the 9th and 10th centuries, and it may be said to have remained largely uncrossed with other strains ever since. Icelandic sheep still have some of the special characteristics peculiar to the primitive sheep of Scandinavian breed nearly 1100 years ago. The most notable of these characteristics is the type of wool and the variety of its colour, both of which are hardly to be equalled elsewhere in the world.

THE WOOL

The wool of the primitive sheep is characterized by coarse long hairs, the "guard hairs" protruding from the fleece and thus protecting the sheep from rain, snow and wind. Lower in the fleece come fine hairs, which largely fill up the gaps between the coarse outer hairs and thus form a layer of insulation against the cold. But in Iceland, — where the sheep have to be able to resist fluctuating temperatures and windy weather, especially in winter — these original characteristics have undergone their own developments: The rough hairs in the Icelandic wool are quite different from the original type of hair in wild sheep. They are longer, thinner, softer and glossier. The soft and silky hairs in the Icelandic wool have changed considerably from the wild type. They are more numerous, longer and take up a larger proportion of the fleece. The result is a unique type of sheep with the world's longest, lightest wool — natural insulation, wind-proof and water-repellent. And this combination of long coarse "guard hairs" and airy underfleece may justly be compared with a mixture of mohair and merino.

THE NATURAL COLOURS

The majority of Icelandic sheep are white, although multicoloured sheep make up some 10-20% of the flocks. There are all sorts and types of coloured sheep in Iceland. The main colours are black and brown. When these two are pure, all the hair on the black sheep is black and all the hair on the brown sheep is brown. Other variations occur through combinations in varying proportions of white and black hairs or white and brown hairs.

(Continued from Page 2) has over 30 army brigades, 600 planes and 110 warships.

The publicity has been released to give information about the national defences, and that will simplify the defence discussion which is going on in Sweden.

Internationally, a Swedish brigade corresponds to one third of a division. In peace time there are about 100 divisions on both sides of the iron curtain.

Yours sincerely,
Ove Kampe.

No combinations of black and brown hairs have however yet been recorded. Thus the basic natural colours are four: White, black, grey and brown.

SOFT WOOL SWEATERS AND ACCESSORIES

The softness of Icelandic wool owing to its fine hairs is ideal for all kinds of knitwear, of which the most popular and best known are the Icelandic sweaters. They are made from unspun wool strands, slightly twisted together, so that the softness is fully brought out, and the resulting thread, called "Lopi", combines unusual strength and fineness with natural water repellency. The featheriness of the wool is also particularly good for knitwear, as may be seen both from the thickness and the lightness of the sweaters, which come in natural colours — yet another advantage.

Sweaters are handknit by Icelandic women into unique geometrical patterns. No two are alike. The circular knitting method used makes a firm, husky sweater that is surprisingly light in weight. And no seams are required. The same can be said about all the other fine articles of Icelandic knitwear, like ski caps, helmets, mittens, socks and scarves.

Lately, the Icelandic wool has increasingly been used in the clothing industry, especially in sports clothing and ladies' dresses, where its fine qualities have caught the attention of the world fashion. Both in the factory made and the hand made products, great emphasis is laid on bringing out the true natural colours as much as possible, thus making Iceland wool articles different from woollen products of other countries.

UPON THE DEATH

By Leslie L. Morris

May God speed his soul away
To better climes since yesterday,
From happiness on earth unfelt,
From bitterness this world has dealt.

You, who have never felt chastized,
Nor to God's bosom baptized,
Heathens of the world bend low,
For God's will has been done so.

Go to the rest we all desire,
Fought and slaved through
hell's fire.

Slowly we go to God's chosen place
To meet the Almighty face to face.

He has given his all on earth,
Judge him only thus his worth.
Must he leave without recompense,
No rhyme, nor reason, nor common sense?

Give us strength for one last yell,
To scream, to holler, and to tell
The world at large so stark, so real,
The love of life we earnestly feel.

Love him, too, who fades away,
There are no regrets for dying
today.

ICELANDIC NEWSLETTER

By Lillian MacPherson

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Home Baking Sale!

The Ladies' Auxiliary is having their annual sale of home baking at the Bonnie Doon Mall on Thurs., Dec. 9, beginning at 11:00 a.m. and continuing until all the goodies are sold. Everyone who wants to add to their supply of baked goods, be sure to get down there!

Jo Wetterberg was delighted to have as house guests for three weeks this summer her niece, Evelyn, and her two sons. Evelyn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Meldrum — Mrs. Meldrum being Jo's sister.

Chuck and Nina Smith holidayed west of here in late September, and they also travelled to Regina.

(Continued from Page 1)

2. extend and improve its existing research facilities;
3. conduct its own research in this field;
4. facilitate through translations the accessibility of salient research published in the languages of Canada's Ethnic groups to scholars interested in this field;
5. stimulate, promote and co-ordinate research of this type conducted elsewhere in Canada and abroad.

To pursue these aims, the Centre will continue to carry out the following projects:

1. The development of a Research Bibliography which will contain information on:
 - a) literature on the history, development and cultural background of Canadian Ethnic groups;
 - b) creative literature produced in Canada by Ethnic groups, and critical literature on that subject;
 - c) linguistic development within Canadian Ethnic groups.
2. The collection of library holdings which, within the framework of The University Library and/or the Centre, will contain:
 - a) books, newspapers, periodicals, serials and occasional publications on the history, development, and cultural background of Canadian Ethnic groups;
 - b) creative literature produced by Canadian Ethnic groups and critical literature on this subject;
 - c) literature on the linguistic development within Canadian Ethnic groups;
 - d) microfilms of university research products (theses, dissertations), and of commercially unavailable literature (old periodicals, rare books, etc.) pertaining to Ethnic studies;
 - e) Information File of periodical literature published by Canadian Ethnic groups;
 - f) Sample File of periodical literature published by Canadian Ethnic groups.
3. The publication of a Bulletin of the Centre entitled Canadian Ethnic Studies to offer the students of this field an outlet for the results of their research.
4. The introduction, at The University of Calgary, of an undergraduate course entitled "Canadian Ethnic Literatures," which will provide a complement to courses on English-Canadian and French-Canadian literatures offered currently at several Canadian universities.
5. The development, at The University of Calgary, of an Inter-Departmental Programme of Ethnic Studies based on courses offered in the Departments of Geography, Germanic and Slavic Studies, History, Political Science, Romance Studies, and Sociology and Anthropology, leading to a Minor Field of Concentration of this type.
6. The promotion, at The University of Calgary, of Ethnic research on the postgraduate level leading to the M.A. degree to be offered in the Departments co-operating in the above programme.
7. The publication of a series of books and monographs dealing with Canadian Ethnic Culture.

Anyone wishing further information concerning this Centre write to: The Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies, The University of Calgary, Calgary 44, Alberta.

Congratulations to Les Greenham who is the new manager of the Scandinavian Centre. He began his duties Oct. 15.

Shirley Thorsteinson has moved to a new apartment. She retains her old phone number 439-5130.

Jo and Cec Couves spent some time in the eastern U.S. in Oct. Cec on business and Jo taking advantage and visiting with friends.

Mattie Halldorson was in Edmonton visiting with her brother Bill during October.

Saga Singers will travel to Calgary in mid-November to sing for the newly established Icelandic group there.

Thora Orr visited with Shirley Thorsteinson and Lil and Henry Sumaridason this month after spending some time in Calgary.

Whoops! All you people who think that you paid too much for your cookbook — you didn't. I had the price wrong last time. So once again, I repeat: Get your cookbooks while they last. The Ladies' Auxiliary says the supply is getting low, and they are not planning on another printing. The SWINGING GOURMET, replete with an Icelandic cookery section, makes an excellent kitchen helpmate and is a wonderful gift to your kitchen loving friends. Only \$1.75. Available from any member of the Ladies' Auxiliary, or by mail from Pearl Valgardson, 6515 112A St., phone 434-6794. 25c mailing charge.

Thanks to everyone, both members and non-members, who sold Sweepstake tickets for the club this summer. We realized \$397.50 for the club's coffers.

You'll all be pleased to know that enough people signed up for the Icelandic course being offered through the Extension Dept. at the University, and it is now in progress on Tuesday evenings in the Tory Building under the able direction of Chris Hale, with the assistance of Lara Gudmundsdottir.

CONGRATULATIONS

Warm congratulations to Lara Gudmundsdottir and Christopher Hale who were married on Sat., Oct. 9 in Edmonton.

SICK AND/OR RECUPERATING

We hope that by the time the paper is out, all these who have been in hospital will be well.

Phyllis Vigfusson; Pauline Mitchell who had a gall bladder operation; and Gus Roland, who had surgery.

PERSONALS

Marino and Phyllis Kristjanson were in Saskatoon on the Thanksgiving week-end to help celebrate Phyllis' parents' 50th wedding anniversary.

Tody Halldorson flew to Toronto in connection with her job. She stopped off en route in Winnipeg to visit with her brothers and sisters there.

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SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Eva Berg

The officers and members of Solglyt Lodge No. 143 extend deepest sympathy to the Carl Elgstrand family on Carl's recent passing away. Carl Elgstrand shall be sorely missed by everyone.

Mrs. Margaret Elgstrand and Greta wish to express their appreciation to the Sons of Norway for the wonderful lunch and flowers during the loss of their husband and father, Carl Elgstrand.

The Western Bar-B-Cue and dance held on Sept. 18 was a huge success and enjoyed by all present.

The senior lodge welcome the six members of the junior lodge who transferred membership recently. Those who received their pins are:

Les Honeychurch, Bob Chemerin-ski, Roger Allbright, Ian Iverson, Greta Elgstrand and Darlene Melsen.

President Stan Hafso reports a successful year so far and expects the year coming will be even better. The Nominating Committee has been appointed and should you be called upon, please give their request your every consideration.

Olga McBride and her committee did a lovely job of representing Norwegian cooking at the United Community Fund Expo Ethnic dinner held Sun., Oct. 3 at the Sportex. Thank you, girls, the fish cakes were delicious. I know!

Spares for bowling, Tuesdays 9 - 11 p.m. at the Windsor Bowl, are always needed. Please call Lois Halberg at 466-9344 if you are interested.

It is getting time to think about "Scandapades '72" and should you have a talent to offer or would like to help in any way, please contact Doreen Melsen at 484-4944.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hanson are returning from vacation in Europe the middle of November. They visited with their son in England and other relatives in Norway.

Anyone interested in joining a Ski Club is requested to phone Bob (Bjorn) Haagensen at 482-3701 or write him at No. 803, 10020 - 115 St., or contact Lorraine Prazak by phoning 482-6180.

Richard Larson is holidaying in Ontario.

Joe Lineham was in the hospital recently and is now home feeling much improved.

Isabelle Mjaatveit is taking a business course at NAIT which is keeping her extremely busy.

Margarethe Olsonberg was in the hospital for a few days and is now home.

Verner Steinbru is back studying at NAIT.

Gladys Clark spent Thanksgiving weekend with her brother and sister-in-law in Swift Current, accompanied by her sister, Kae, and brother-in-law, Bill Gieg.

Next months' correspondent is Monica Peterson. Phone 489-4868. If unable to reach Monica, contact Selma Sorenson at 466-1839.

Life In Germany

By Gary Johnson

Well, I've been a resident of Munich for almost two months and what an experience it has been!

Upon my arrival I turned down the opportunity to work for an American auto company that sells only to English speaking people. I wanted to work with German people and learn their language and way of life.

After much searching, I found employment with a painting contractor. This is certainly quite different work than I have been accustomed to doing, but things are going amazingly well.

It has been a real challenge because no-one can speak English! Everyone here has been kind and patient, and with my few words of German and many gestures and hand signals, we are getting along fine.

At the present time we are working at the German Military Base and I have been issued a military pass to gain entry to the base each day. It's quite a thrill to be saluted by a German sentry every time I go to work!

I am living in a private home in North Munich where I am sharing a room with an American whom I met upon my arrival in Munich. His name is Alan Trombetta and he's a school teacher from Detroit who is here for the same reason I am — to see the world and learn about other countries and the way they live.

At the present time there are two other Americans living here as well. Kathy Hill is a school teacher from California who is here to learn the German language as well as substitute teach at the American Military Base. Michael Stone, who is originally from Georgia, has just found employment here with a Pathology Laboratory. He has just arrived in Munich after two years of working in various isolated areas of Australia.

Frau Meister is our landlady and also a wonderful person. She has been a tremendous help to us as well as giving us a fine home away from home.

This last week all of us living here, including Frau Meister, contributed some food and we cooked up a good old "family" sit-down meal. It has been quite awhile since any of us have had the opportunity to be close enough to others to have a good "family"

Norwegian Seal Hunting

From News of Norway

For centuries seal hunting has been an important industry in Norway. Today it is carried out exclusively from vessels built especially for this purpose — with the best equipment and with highly skilled officers and crews.

Norwegians engage in sealing in three different areas in North Atlantic waters, where the hunting is strictly regulated by international agreements aimed at preserving the herds.

In the years following World War II there has been close co-operation between Norway and Canada in order to regulate seal hunting off Newfoundland. The two countries have agreed on opening and closing dates for the season as well as other measures to protect the seal population, such as prohibiting the killing of mother seals. Since 1965 Norwegian sealers have not engaged in hunting in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but only in the areas off Labrador and Newfoundland (the Front).

In 1966 the seal hunting activities at Newfoundland were placed under the authority of the International Commission for the North-west Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), which established a Seal Panel to deal with all questions concerning protective measures for the seal population in this area. The shortening of the hunting season is one result of the work of the Commission, and another is the quota arrangement established this year, providing for a maximum take of 245,000 Greenland seals in '71. On the basis of scientific evaluation based on research conducted over a period of many years, it is expected that the maximum quota for 1972 will be further reduced.

The question of hunting methods had been discussed by the ICNAF

Seal Panel, which has resulted in the adoption of very similar regulations in both countries regarding the equipment to be used during the seal hunt. Both Norway and Canada have established additional control measures in the hunting areas.

During the 1968 and 1970 seasons the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA) sent veterinarians as observers with Norwegian seal vessels at Newfoundland. Their conclusion was that the methods employed in seal hunting are fully acceptable. Their various recommendations have been incorporated in the Norwegian regulations on seal hunting. Norway has also introduced control of the equipment before each season starts, while veterinarians instruct the crews in the correct use of the equipment to ensure humane hunting methods.

The finding of the ISPA observers with the Norwegian sealing fleet are similar to those of Norwegian experts. It is interesting to note that an American panel of veterinarians set up by the U.S. Department of Commerce recently arrived at identical conclusions after studying U.S. seal hunting methods in Alaska.

With regard to seal hunting in Vesterisen (near the Arctic island of Jan Mayen) and Ostisen (off the White Sea), an agreement was reached with the U.S.R. on joint opening and closing dates of the season and on regulating the hunting in these areas. Since 1965 the hunting of Greenland seals in Ostisen has been limited by means of a quota arrangement, and, starting with the 1971 season, Norway has established a maximum quota for the hunting of Greenland and hooded seals in Vesterisen, where only Norwegians have engaged in seal hunting during the past 5-6 years.

meal. Being here all alone and "foreigners" as we are, having a "family" away from home is really important.

Frau Meister really enjoyed the meal as well because she lives alone except for travellers who come and go and it seemed to bring a fresh glister of delight to her face. She speaks only a few words of English, but we get along fine.

Munich is a booming city with a population of over 1½ million. With the Olympic being staged here next year, the amount of construction going on is unbelievable!

The city has a fantastic transit system to shuttle the people to and from work. A journey across the city at 7 a.m. is an experience in itself. The city is alive like a giant monster and the first time you experience it is enough to take your breath away.

The October Beer Fest, which is world famous, just came to a close last week. People journey from all over the world to take in the three week extravaganza.

The Beer Fest features a mammoth four hour parade and a gigantic midway of rides and amusements. Situated throughout the midway are ten gigantic beer halls and this is where things really happen!

Each hall will hold three thousand people and all day long they drink beer, dance on the tables and sing their hearts out to the music of a Bavarian brass band. The consumption of beer is unbelievable. (hic)

I'm sorry that I can not describe it better for you. It is something that you must see to believe!

One thing that really amazes me is the way that beer fits into the daily work schedule of everyone. In Canada, we have coffee shops in our big companies for the employees, but the Germans have bars where they have a beer break in the morning and afternoon. It's also not uncommon to walk into a business office and see people drinking beer at their desks. Boy! What a difference from home! (I'll drink to that!)

I have made some weekend excursions to some of the mountain areas of Germany and I've had the pleasure of enjoying Bavarian festivals featuring traditional dances

and the famous Bavarian yodelling.

Traditional ethnic costumes from all areas of Germany can be seen every day in the city. People are proud of them and wear them as part of their regular apparel.

I'm amazed at the number of young Canadians that are touring Europe. These people are just leisurely travelling, experiencing and learning so much about themselves and other people, and I think it is just great.

It is very difficult to put into words all of the things that I have experienced here but perhaps I can give you a better insight in the months to come.

(new address)

Gary Johnson
c/o Frau Meister
391 Hohenzollern St.
Munich, Germany

A Princess Is Born

Crown Princess Sonja of Norway gave birth to a daughter in Oslo on Sept. 22. At a special Cabinet meeting on Sept. 23, King Olav, just back from his visit to the United States, informed the Government that the new princess would be named Martha Louise. Flags were flown from all public buildings and from ships throughout the country in honor of the newborn princess, and at noon a 21 gun salute was fired from Akershus Castle in Oslo.

Crown Prince Harald married Sonja Haraldsen in a ceremony at the Oslo Cathedral on Aug. 29, 1968 making Miss Haraldsen Crown Princess Sonja of Norway.

According to the Norwegian Constitution, adopted at Eidsvold in 1814, "the order of succession shall be lineal and agnatic, whereby only male, born in lawful wedlock, may succeed male". Within the past year, individual members of the Storting have stated that they are in favor of a constitutional amendment clearing the way for a female heir to succeed to the throne.

The first Icelandic families came to Alberta in 1888 and settled west of Innisfail. They named the place Tindastoll after a mountain in Iceland. Later, in 1902, the post office was named Markerville after C. P. Marker, LL.D., Dairy Commissioner of Alberta.

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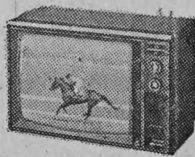
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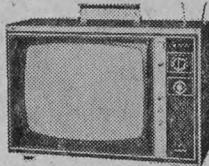
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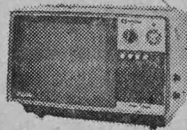
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DANIA DOINGS



By Vera Nielsen

"BIKUBEN" meet as usual the third Mon., Nov. 15 at 7:30 p.m. at 12424 - 141 Street. Please, ladies, show up. Where are the old stand-bys? See you all again Nov. 15.

DATES TO REMEMBER:

Dance, Nov. 19, Whistdrive Nov. 16. Bingo, Dec. 15. Christmas Party, Dec. 19. There will be no Whistdrive in December.

Bring your friends and come to the Dance Nov. 19. The Whistdrive will be Tues., Nov. 16 at 8:00 p.m. Come and take part in these social evenings and be in the running for a trophy at the end of the season. For a specific reason the price is now only 75c per person. We hope to see many of you for these evenings. We had a good turnout last month, so please keep it up, the more the merrier.

Please be sure to send in your children's names for the Christmas Party Sun., Dec. 19. We must have them early on account of getting the presents in good time. So fill out the coupon for children up to 12 years old. This is only for the members' children. Please send in for your 1972 membership - \$5.00. The names have to be in at the very latest Dec. 1, so don't delay, send NOW. Don't put it aside and wait till December, as you may be too late.

NAME
Age Boy Girl
Name of Parents
Address
Phone
Send to Vera Nielsen, 12424 - 141 Street, Edmonton 41, Alberta

'Day On The Danes' Is Bonus For Passengers To Copenhagen

Canadian air travellers who use Copenhagen as their European arrival or departure gateway can now get the bonus of a "Day on the Danes" - a complimentary

package which includes a wide range of gifts and attractions typical of the Danish capital and countryside.

Sponsored by the Danish National Tourist Office, "Day on the Danes" is available until April 30 to passengers booked in North America on direct scheduled flights who stay a minimum of one night in Denmark as the first or last stop on the way to or from home.

The program includes free gifts, sightseeing, museum and nightclub admissions, typical Danish refreshments - both liquid and solid - and a number of other features which Axel Dessau, Head of Danish National Travel Office in New York calls a "slice of life as it's lived by the Danes".

"This is a wonderful chance to see wonderful Copenhagen when it's full of Danes instead of tourists", he adds. "It should appeal to the many vacationers who prefer to enjoy the European's Europe during the lively season and to the business traveller who wants a break in his schedule - either to prepare for business or to recover from it".

Ingredients of the "Day on the Danes" offering include a free half-day sightseeing tour of Copenhagen; a car free of rental charges for up to three days with a 10% discount on mileage charges; a bicycle for 24 hours free of charge; free gifts from Bing and Grondahl porcelain, Birger Christensen furs, Den Permanente, Illums Bolighus or the Anva Department Store; a special guided tour through one of Copenhagen's great breweries with samples; beer at the Queen's pub, the Wivex restaurant at Tivoli or a Cherry Kijafa at any of a dozen bars; Poelse - a Danish hot dog - at any one of the typical Steff Houlberg sausage wagons around Copenhagen; a free smoorrebroed - open face Danish sandwich - lunch at any of a number of participating restaurants; free entrance to the Palmehaven and Blue Heaven night clubs; free admission to such

News from the Danish Church

By Pastor O. Filtenborg

The new confirmation class has begun with only 6 children. Confirmation will be June 4, 1972.

At the service on All Saints' Day, Sun. Nov. 7, the names of those who died the past year and at whose funeral Pastor Filtenborg officiated will be mentioned and remembered. This is an old custom in Denmark on All Saints' Day.

And at the service on Advent Sunday, Nov. 28, the confirmands will bring light up through the church and light the candles on the altar and the first candle in the "advents-krands". With the first Sunday in Advent the new church year begins.

Bazaar

The Ladies' Aid is again inviting everybody to their fall bazaar Fri. Nov. 12 at 8 p.m. in the church basement. As they always have at this bazaar they also this year will have lots of articles which are excellent for Christmas gifts. Join us this evening and you are welcome to bring Canadian friends along. The congregation's annual meeting will take place Fri. Nov. 26 at 8 p.m. in the church basement. Everybody is welcome, but only members have the right to vote.

DENMARK

Some famous Danes
you ought to know

TYGE BRAHE (1546-1601)
ASTRONOMER

Belonged to an old noble family but received, contrary to all traditions, an academic, instead of, a military education. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and here an eclipse of the sun roused his interest in the astronomers' art of prognostication. He went abroad for the purpose of studying law but dedicated himself, during his so-

world famous collections as the arms and armor at the Arsenal Museum, the pre-Viking displays at the National Museum and the very modern Zoological Museum.

"The only drawback of 'Day on the Danes' is it would really take about four days to enjoy it fully", says Mr. Dessau. "But if anyone wants to do just that, we won't complain."

Participating airlines and travel agents will issue "Day on the Danes" vouchers to travellers booked on direct scheduled flights from North America to Copenhagen or return from Copenhagen to this continent. On arrival in Copenhagen the vouchers can be exchanged at Kastrup airport or the Danish Tourist Information Office in Central Copenhagen for coupon books and gift packets.

Complete details are available through participating airlines and travel agencies.

jour abroad, almost exclusively to astronomic and astrological studies which his family found quite inconsistent with his social rank as a nobleman.

On his return to Denmark, out of consideration for the family, he gave up astronomy, but the discovery of a new star in the Cassiopeia compelled him irresistibly to resume astronomic investigations. Scandalizing the family, he published the treatise "De nova stella", and, as at the same time married a woman outside the aristocracy, he would have been ruined had not King Frederic II intervened to mediate and grant him the island of Hveen in fief of the Crown and place at his disposal the wherewithal to cultivate his scientific work.

On Hveen he built "Uranienborg" and "Stjerneborg" (Star-castle), while at the same time improving his old astronomic instruments and inventing new ones. After the death of Frederic II, however, he went into exile and settled down in Prague, where he lived and worked as a protegee of the emperor, Rudolph II.

Even if several of Tyge Brahe's scientific theories have been invalidated by the scientific research of later times, as an astronomer, he holds a position comparable with names like Copernicus, Kepler and Galilei. He lies buried in the Teyn Church in Prague.

Next time we will tell you about one of the greatest Kings of Denmark - King Christian IV.

WELCOME A VISITOR

1. Ask if you can help when a stranger appears lost or hesitant.
 2. Take time to give accurate and specific directions.
 3. Speak slowly and distinctly (but don't "shout") when assisting a foreign visitor.
 4. Walk with him a block, or even more, to point out the way.
 5. If he is a photo fan, offer to take a snapshot of him with his camera. Many tourists appreciate this courtesy.
 6. Be enthusiastic and well informed about your local sightseeing attractions.
 7. Be friendly. Be helpful. Be hospitable.
- Remember: Some traveler's most lasting memory of your town or city may be you.

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BUFORD NEWS

By Wanda Markstedt

Members of the Buford Lodge were saddened to hear of the sudden death of Frank Adrian Carlson of Warburg on Sept. 18. Frank was a Charter Member of the lodge and has always been a very interested and faithful worker. Sympathy of the district is extended to his wife, Signe, and family.

Our sympathy also goes out to the Modin families on the death of their uncle, Axel Modin, recently.

Elsie Simmons of Nelson, B.C., is in the district visiting her brothers, Eric and Emil Kvarnberg, and also some friends around Thorsby where Elsie and her husband used to live a number of years ago. Congratulations and best wishes

go out to Mr. and Mrs. Brian Cunningham (nee Shelly Modin) who were married on Oct. 22. Congratulations also to Floyd Whitney and Wendy Westlin on their marriage recently.

A new hobby has been adopted by the Ladouceurs. Gunhild, in her own home, instructs classes in "Ceramics", creating many beautiful articles from ash trays to lamps. Bob has also been "infected" with this creative bug and is a great help, pouring moulds, "firing" greenware and adding shelves for the finished products.

Members on the sick list recently are:

Emil Kvarnberg, Hildur Pearson and Carol Vaage.

We wish them all a speedy recovery.

May we remind all the members of the pancake supper on Oct. 28 at 6:30 p.m., preceding the monthly meeting. Hosts will be Elvin and Anna Wald and Bob and Gunhild Ladouceur. Bring your own lingon and bacon.

The fall Social slated for Oct. 16 at Calmar has been cancelled.

NorSweDen

By Leslie L. Morris

Having obtained our tickets for the "Grand Tour of Oslo" the previous day at the Tourist Information Bureau we were all set to go after breakfast at the Norum Hotel.

We were going to take a small touring boat from Pier C from in front of the Oslo city hall at 10:30 a.m. We left ourselves lots of time and we got down town by bus and walked down to the waterfront from just in front of the Continental Hotel before 10:00 o'clock.

The tour was going to take us on a fjord cruise and sightseeing by bus. The boat tour alone was going to take 2½ hours. Then we were to visit the Polar Ship Fram, the Kon-Tiki Raft, the Norsk Folkemuseum where we were to have an hour for lunch, on to the Viking Ships, the Vigeland sculpture park and finally to the Holmenkollen Ski Jump, famous for its one day competition event. All in all it was going to take us 7½ hours and we

would be returning to our starting point on a special bus by 6:00 p.m. The price was \$9.10 per adult.

As I was presenting our tickets at the booking stand on Pier C, we ran into a couple of our flight passengers who were going on a tour also but not the same one as ours. I recognized the two ladies but I could not remember their names and still can't as I met so many on the flight it was difficult to remember names.

I had brought our movie camera and Beth had brought our faithful Brownie along and we were anxious to get going as we waited on the pier in front of the touring boat as it was cleaned, the coolers filled with pop and supplies loaded aboard.

Finally we got aboard ourselves and we were tourists from several countries. There was a kindly looking skipper, a young girl looking after the supplies, and then there was another girl who was dressed in a very colorful Norwegian costume. She was going to be our guide as she introduced herself as such in four languages — English, German, French and Norwegian. My high school French and German came in handy recognizing them, her English was good, and I guessed the other must be Norwegian. She said her name was Christine and would explain the different sights along the way.

The fjord cruise was an enjoyable trip through the harbor with its busy shipyards, past picturesque islands and inviting bathing beaches. As we sped along in the fast comfortable launch, Christine was speling away in her four languages telling us the highlights. I noticed that she had a little difficulty with her French and later on as we split up into smaller groups she used only English and German.

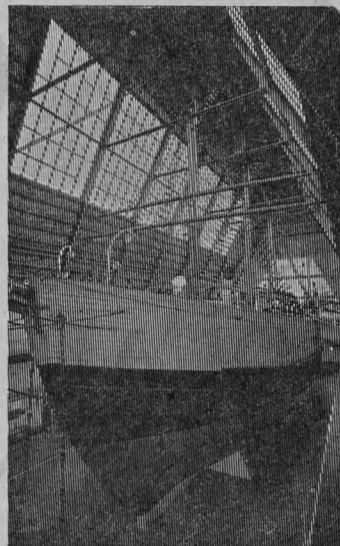
The weather was a beautiful day with the sun shining from behind fluffy clouds. I must say that during all our stay in NorSweDen we had wonderful summer weather. Only occasionally did it rain, and then we were most fortunate as it happened while we were sleeping, or travelling on the train.

I often remarked to Beth how lucky we really were with the

weather for I had expected it to rain quite a bit. Some others of our flight passengers said they experienced quite a lot of rain. I said that someone upstairs was looking after us, for sure.

The 2½ hour boat ride was invigorating and scenic. It reminded me much like boating around the Lake of the Woods, with its many islands and narrows with cottages scattered along the coastline. We finally wound up across the Oslo Fjord and debarked at Bygdoynes where there were two buses waiting for us. Beth and I boarded the one which Christine got on for we had gotten to like her and I thought she was cute.

The first stop on land was at the Fram Museum in the Bygdoy district of Oslo.



POLAR SHIP "FRAM"

From a booklet published by The Committee For The Preservation Of The Polar Ship Fram appropriately called "Fram", we learn: "Few ships have won such worldwide renown as the Fram. She was built for Fridtjof Nansen, who sailed in her on his journey across the Arctic 1893-96, when he penetrated further north than anyone had done to date, and the Fram also conveyed Roald Amundsen and his men to the Antarctic on the expedition which culminated in the Norwegian flag being planted on the South Pole on 14 December

(Continued on Page 7)

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(Continued from Page 6)

1911.

"Apart from these two celebrated voyages the Fram, under the command of Otto Sverdrup, who had been in charge of the ship on the voyage across the Arctic, spent four years in the ice between northern Greenland and Canada, where vast areas of virgin country were mapped and surveyed.

"These three expeditions proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the Fram was an advance on any polar vessel that had ever been constructed. Cooperating closely with Nansen and Otto Sverdrup, the Norwegian-born shipbuilder Colin Archer had succeeded in designing a vessel which fulfilled all the demands that had been made of her: the most important of these was that her shape should be such that she would never be caught in the pack-ice.

"Her hull was shaped in such a way that, no matter how strong the pressure of the ice, the vessel would be lifted up like a hazelnut which, when gently squeezed between two slippery fingers, slides out of one's grasp. A Norwegian expert, a patent engineer with life-long experience of construction and design, said of the Fram: 'Not only is she, taken as a whole, the most impressive invention I've ever seen, but every single detail on board is in itself an invention.'

"It is hardly surprising that the Norwegians, a seafaring nation, should have regarded the Fram as a national treasure. Young people in Norway have been inspired by this ship, and at the same time it constitutes an eloquent memorial to Norwegian shipbuilding, with traditions stretching over a thousand years.

"Appropriately enough the Fram is housed in a building which lies not far from the Viking ships, for an unbroken tradition runs from Leif Eiriksson's voyage to Vinland to Fram's voyage across the Arctic."

It was truly a magnificent ship to see and we went all through it. It appeared to me to show that Norwegians throughout their history have been a hardy and formidable race.

From the building which housed the Fram we walked across the parking lot to see the Kon-Tiki Museum.

From the pamphlet on the Kon-Tiki we read:

"The Kon-Tiki Museum was built to house the balsa raft Kon-Tiki and collections brought back by Thor Heyerdahl's subsequent expeditions to the Pacific.

"The Kon-Tiki Expedition was organized to prove that aboriginal peoples from South America could have reached the Pacific islands with the aid of their balsa rafts. Science had concluded that the rafts used by the pre-Inca Indians were unsuitable for ocean voyages, and that in consequence only Asiatic races could have populated Polynesia. To prove the feasibility of such a voyage, a crossing was made in 1947 from Callao in Peru to the coral atoll of Raroia in Polynesia. The expedition showed that the balsa raft is a highly seaworthy craft and that Polynesia was within the range of the ancient inhabitants of South America.

"The Galapagos Expedition set out in 1953 to determine whether, prior to their discovery by Europeans in 1535, these remote and waterless islands had been visited by peoples from the ancient civilisations of South America. The expedition found traces of four ancient Indian settlements, and finds included the sherds of no less than 131 Indian earthenware vessels identical with the special pottery made in Peru and Ecuador before the advent of Europeans. Evidence was secured to prove that the pre-Inca inhabitants of the coastal regions of these two countries were wont to sail at least 600 miles out to sea.

"The Easter Island Expedition was carried out in 1955-56 to study the problems of the giant stone statues that are a feature of the island, and to check the claim that, because it was farthest from Asia, this lonely outpost was uninhabited right up to the 14th century.

"Excavations revealed that Easter Island had been inhabited at

Creative Touch

By Anne Sahuri

Weaving has been a hobby of Pirkko Karvonen for many years. She started first by making rugs out of discarded clothing by cutting them into strips and weaving them into different kinds of beautiful rugs. Lately she has been making wallhangings both by creative stitchery and by weaving them with her looms.

Some of Mrs. Karvonen's wallhangings were shown at the recent Fort Saskatchewan Fall Fair, where she won an Overall Show prize with her wallhanging of creative stitchery which also won first prize in the creative stitchery category. One of her weaved rugs also won a prize there.

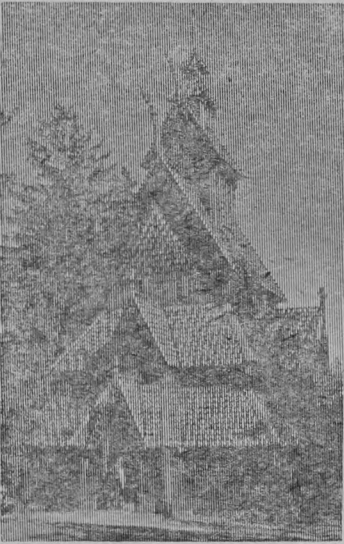
Congratulations to Mrs. Pirkko Karvonen and wishes of good luck for the future with her creative touch.

least one thousand years earlier than scientists had supposed, and that two different cultures had existed there, one superseding the other; the giant statues were produced locally by the second of these cultures. The natives disclosed for the first time the carefully guarded secret of how their ancestors had carved, transported, and erected these colossi, and members of the expedition were taken into secret family caves containing lava sculptures of a type hitherto unknown."

This was another example of the formidability of Thor Heyerdahl and his crew.

After viewing the raft and collections we boarded the bus again and we were off to the Norsk Folk-museum.

The Folkmuseum was truly a picture out of the past as before us lay a small village with a church and houses dating from around 1200 and later.



STAVE CHURCH FROM GOL

First we visited an old church of around 1200 - the Stave-Church from Gol. It was beautifully made of carved wood. Inside was small and the congregation had to stand up.

We then walked down a path and before us lay a small street typical of the 18th century houses, storehouses and barns made of logs and wood and having the familiar thatched roofs. We went all through these houses and found that people lived in community style, with the families living under one roof and most often sharing the same beds. In an older house, the people therein slept sitting up for facility of getting to one's feet to defend oneself.

We saw the progress of cooking over an open fire in the centre of the room, to the open hearth in the corner of the room. All in all, the people lived very ruggedly, indeed.

After visiting this village, we returned to a chalet type building where we had a typical Norwegian lunch. We happened to sit with a young married couple from Germany. He could not speak a word of English, but his wife did very well and we exchanged cordialities as we ate and thought of the many things we had seen so far. Nevertheless, the coming sights were to be even more spectacular, for we were going next to the famous original Viking Ships, then to Frog-

FINNISH SOCIETY



By Anne Sahuri

Bon voyage and best wishes go out to Mr. and Mrs. Eilo Salminen and family who recently left for Finland to spend more time there with friends and relatives.

A surprise birthday party was held to honor Mr. John Sahuri on his 50th birthday recently. The evening was a happy one for all concerned. Many friends came over to help John celebrate his birthday. Mr. M. Erkkila presented John with a gift and a speech on behalf of all the friends while Mrs. A. Leino presented him with roses. Tim gave the present to his father on behalf of Marja Laine who is now in Finland. The ladies had prepared a beautiful and delicious lunch which was enjoyed by all.

"My most sincere thanks to all my friends and to Finnish Society for the wonderful surprise party, gifts, flowers and cards. Special thanks to Mr. and Mrs. V. Leino, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ristola and Mr. and Mrs. M. Erkkila."

John Sahuri.

Mrs. H. M. Luoma had a very enjoyable visit in Vancouver, Surrey and Okanagan Valley during the early fall.

Speedy recovery to Mrs. T. Liimatainen who was in hospital recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John Koivuneva and children of Calgary, Alta., were recent visitors to Rich Lake, Alta., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Tikkanen, who are the parents of Mrs. Koivuneva.

A surprise birthday party was arranged recently to honor Mr. Thomas Nahkuri who celebrated his 60th birthday on Sun., Oct. 10. Many friends gathered to wish Mr. Nahkuri a very Happy Birthday. He was presented gifts and flowers during the evening by Mr. V. Kujala and Mrs. M. Utunen, who made the presentations on behalf of everyone. The evening was enjoyed by all. Mr. Nahkuri, who came to Canada in 1951, has been a member of Finnish Society since it was organized.

"Many thanks to Finnish Society and to all my friends who helped in celebrating my 60th birthday."

Thomas Nahkuri.

Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Rama, who recently moved to their new home at 131-837 Eastvall Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1J7T5.

Mrs. Jenny Tikkanen of Rich Lake, Alta., left recently to visit her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Plomondon of Quesnell, B.C.

Recent visitors to Edmonton included Mrs. Eva Ruuth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Salo and Dr. and Mrs. W. Cumming, who all are from Dawson Creek, B.C.

"I wish to thank Finnish Society for the flowers, also many thanks to my friends for flowers, visits and cards which I received while in hospital recently."

Tynee Liimatainen.

Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. T. Nahkuri who celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary recently.

Don't forget the Finnish Society's opening dance on Nov. 6 at the Centre.

General meeting of Finnish Society will be held on Nov. 9 at 8:00 p.m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ristola, 13013 - 82 St.

ner Park where the fabulous sculptures of Gustav Vigeland were, and thence to the famous Holmenkollen Ski Jump.

Never have I seen so many spectacular sights in one day!

Learning a Scandinavian Language

"Scandinavian Seminar" is now accepting applications for its study abroad program in Denmark, Finland, Norway, or Sweden for the academic years 1972-73. This living-and-learning experience is designed for college students, graduates and other adults who want to become part of another culture while acquiring a second language.

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All Seminar participants meet at the Introductory, Midyear and Final

Sessions, during which the American and Scandinavian Program Directors work closely with each student on matters related to his studies, experiences and progress. The focus of the Seminar program is the student's Independent Study Project in his special field of interest. More and more colleges and universities are giving full or partial credit for the Seminar year.

The fee, covering tuition, room, board, one-way transportation and all course-connected travels is \$2,500. A limited number of scholarship loans are available. For further information write to SCANDINAVIAN SEMINAR, 140 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Notes On Women And Men

By Richard J. Needham

Nobody should be married, but everybody should have been.

What a man wants - all he can get. What a woman wants - all she can't get.

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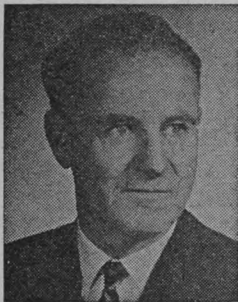
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VASA LODGE SKANDIA

By Joyce Hawkes

The October meeting was held on
Oct. 2 at the Scandinavian Centre.
Lennart Petersson presided.Members reported sick were:
Irma McMaster, Linnea Christen-
sen, Winnie Pearson, Grace Max-
well, John Jarrett, Elov Linden,
Oscar Carlson in Vancouver.Initiation took place and the fol-
lowing were initiated:Nils Olsson, Margareeta Olsson,
Allen Borg, Donna Borg, Shirley
Berg, Rune Anderson, Lois Ander-
son, Lyle Larson, Deanna Larson,
Gloria Lindbeck, Kenneth Lind-
beck. We are always happy to have
new members.Our Cultural Leader has books
on Swedish Economy, etc. that are
available for members to read.Lunch was donated by Vera
Hyde, Milda Backstrom, Audrey
Eliasson and Lily Boyer.After the meeting, whist was
played and the winners were:Ladies First — Grace Maxwell,
Second — Anna Sund, Consolation
— Evelyn Modin.Men's First — M. Pearson, Second
— Bengt Kristiansson. Consolation —
John Anderson.**DATES TO REMEMBER**

Saturday, November 6, 7:00 p.m.

Regular monthly meeting at the
Scandinavian Centre. Entertainment
following the meeting will be a
hard time dance, so put on your
old clothes and come out and kick
up your heels.

Saturday, November 20, 8:00 p.m.

Ladies Auxiliary meeting at the
home of Don and Evelyn Johnson
at 8723 - 120 Street.

Saturday, December 4, 7:00 p.m.

Regular monthly meeting at the
Centre. The Ladies Auxiliary will
probably feed us and entertain us
as they usually do.**VASA GLIMPSES**A well attended coffee party to
honor Consul Sigurd Franzen and
family was held on Sept. 19. This
was to show our pride in having a
member who had been knighted by
the King of Sweden.

The cultural evening on Oct. 3

was very interesting. The films
shown were beautiful and informa-
tive. Our Cultural Leader, Bengt
Kristiansson, was the host.Wayne and Audrey Modin are
back from Toronto and will make
their home in Calgary.The Past President's Club held
a meeting at the home of Eric and
Margaret Engvall on Sept. 16.Paula and Cliff Lindberg went
to a niece's wedding on Oct. 15 in
Rocky Mountain House. They also
went to Picture Butte on a pheas-
ant hunt over the Thanksgiving
weekend. Lucky Cliff bagged his
limit.Millie Weiss fell alongside the
foundation of a house and broke
her ankle. She will be in a cast for
6 weeks. Good excuse for Emil to
help with the housework.Marjorie Correll from Vancouver,
visited Betty and Magnus Pearson
for a week.Children's Club meetings in Nov-
ember will be held on the 14 and
28 at 1:00 p.m. These meetings are
held at the Centre.Dean Lindberg spend a week on
Sable Island recently, in conjunc-
tion with his work.The Markstroms, Pierres and Don
Johnsons went to Minburn on Sat.
Oct. 2, to attend the wedding of
Nancy Johnson, daughter of Sig
and Alice Johnson, to Barry Whit-
ten.Carl Elgstrand passed away.
Sympathy is extended to his wife
Margaret and his next of kin.Irma McMaster wishes to thank
all her friends for the beautiful
flowers, cards, etc., and all those
who visited her during her stay in
the hospital.By the time you read this, our
wonderful Smorgasbord will be a
tasty memory; also our curlers will
be complaining of the aches and
pains that accompany the first
games of the season. I understand
from Gertrude Holmgren that curl-
ing is at the Avenue this year, on
Fridays at 9:00 p.m.; in case you
wish to spare some time to play
or go and watch.**THE "MARTIN" EXPEDITION**

By Fenrik Jan Sigurd Baalsrud

Dated 23 September 1943

(Because during this month we
are commemorating Veterans
Day I have resurrected this true
story of a Commando raid by a
group of Norwegians who were
stationed in England. They were
attached to the Sjoforsvarets
Overkommando unit of Norway.In this raid, Alfred Vik, who
was on this raid, was captured
and executed by the Nazis on
27 Mar. 1943, one month after
his 23rd birthday.Alfred Vik is the brother of
Haakon Vik who now lives in
Edmonton. Their uncle, Ingebrikt
Vik, was a famous sculptor who
lived in Bergen and, as he is now
dead, has a museum of his works
at Oystre Hardanger. A statue of
Edvard Grieg still stands in the
city park in Bergen which was
sculptured by him. Editor).

* * *

"The fishing vessel 'Brattholm'
showed itself to be everything we
could hope for. It was strong, with
good equipment and heavy A. A.
protection. The crew consisted of
seven men plus an additional man,
Erik Reichelt, who was to help us
with the contacts in Norway and
afterwards return with the crew.
During the five days at sea and
the stay in Toftefjord we had every
reason to be satisfied with the crew,
especially the skipper. He was an
excellent navigator and a good
leader.Soon after eight o'clock on March
24, 1943, we sailed from Scallo-
way, Shetland Islands. Five hours
after our start the motor stopped.
It was difficult to find out what was
wrong, but after an eight-hour
search we found that a small bit
of tin had stopped the oil supply.
We had no more trouble with the
engine during the rest of the voy-
age after we fixed it.On March 25 we steamed east-
ward in good weather at a little
more than seven knots. Nothinghappened during the day. The next
day we saw three German aircraft
and two ships. One of the planes,
a four-engined bomber, came very
near us and stayed there for a
while, but did not attack us. During
these visits we manned all the guns,
and I do not think they wanted to
run the risk of attacking such a
small heavily armed ship. I am
quite sure that the two ships we
saw were allied warships.On March 27 we expected to get
in close to the coast during the
day, and, therefore, prepared our-
selves for what might happen if
we met German patrol ships. We
examined all the short-range arms,
loaded the magazines, primed the
hand-grenades and made prepara-
tions for blowing up our fishing
vessel. It was impressed on the
crew that the Germans must not
get hold of our cargo under any
circumstances. Every man of the
crew was shown how to light the
fuses and when to do this. We had
the Norwegian flag aloft, all guns
ready for use, though camouflaged,
and we were to wear uniforms until
the moment we went ashore. As
you will see later the uniforms gave
us no protection at all as far as
the Germans were concerned. They
might possibly help the civilian pop-
ulation ashore against reprisals.Late that afternoon we saw the
coast of Norway for the first time.
The rest of the voyage was made
inside the fishing limit. Aeroplanes
took no notice of us now. On March
28 we saw planes throughout the
day, leaving and returning on patrol
work in the North Sea. Nothing
else happened.On March 29 we passed Senja
and made preparations to go into
the appointed place. I was asleep
then, but heard afterward that the
skipper had been forced to retreat
by a German patrol boat. The
Germans did not suspect or follow
us. We now had to go in further**SPORTS CORNER**The Danish Soccer Club Dania
held an Award Night Sat., Oct. 16
in connection with Danish soccer
his fall. A banquet was held in
the Viking Room at the Scandina-
vian Centre.The president of the Soccer Club,
Tage Aaquist, presented the tro-
phies.For best sportsmanship a trophy
was presented to Dennis Bawes.The trophy for top score of 10
goals was presented to Otto Berg.In order to support the club an
American Lottery was sold.north, and Toftefjord on Ribben-
seso was chosen. We went in be-
tween Fuglo and Sando, through
Grotosund, past Toftefjorden, and
went into Toftefjord. At four o'clock
in the afternoon we anchored at
the end of the fjord. This was an
ideal hiding place, as an island al-
most blocks the entrance to the
inner part of the fjord. Because
of this island it was impossible to
see us from outside, and it also
made it very difficult to see us from
the air. We thought Toftefjord was
uninhabited, but when we came
in we found a small cottage on the
west side at the end of the fjord.Sigurd Eskeland and the Skipper
(Kverhellen) went in a rowing boat
to see what sort of people lived
there. They went in civilian clothes.
When they returned they told us
that it was only an old woman
with her two children, a boy of
seventeen and a girl of fourteen.
Her husband was away fishing and
wouldn't return for some weeks.
There was no telephone, and the
nearest people lived miles away.
There had never been any Germans
in the fjord since the war started.
Eskeland told them that we were
on our way northwards and had
gotten engine trouble. When Eske-
land, Blindheim and myself were
making preparations for the expedi-
tion in England, we soon found out
that the district was enormous and
we therefore divided it up amongst
us. The Aibbensso was in fact too
far north for any of us, but Eske-
land, who had been a postman there
some years ago, had noted down
all information about this part also.
He was therefore able to inform
us that there was a trustworthy
trader on the east side of the is-
land at Bronnes.It was therefore decided that
Eskeland, Erik and the Chief Engi-
neer should take the motor launch
to Bronnes and see this trader.They were to get all the informa-
tion they could about the district
from him without telling him any-
thing about us. As soon as it got
dark they set off, returning a little
before 12 o'clock the same night
(29th). When they came to Bronnes,
they found the trader, but after
speaking to him for a while they
found out that the man they had
intended to meet had been dead
for several months. This man was
a new trader who had taken over.
They told him the same story about
engine trouble, and asked if he had
any spare parts or if he knew where
they could get them. This is the
reason why there was so much
talk about engine trouble in the
German and Norwegian newspapers.
After another discussion it was de-
cided that Eskeland, Kverhellen
and Blindheim should go out to
Toftefjorden and see two fisher-
men who lived there. They started
at one o'clock and returned a little
after eight o'clock in the morning.After they had talked with the
fishermen for awhile, they decided
to make use of them. Eskeland told
them that we had come from the
south of Norway with food, arms
and ammunition, which we wanted
stored for later use. They found an
excellent hiding place on the west
side of Toftefjorden. One of the
men was to come in and pilot our
fishing boat out to the dump the
same afternoon at four o'clock. I
don't know if Eskeland had any in-
formation about these people from
U.K. or if he knew them himself.
In any case they turned out to be
all right. While the others were
away I looked over all the weapons,
magazines and charges. Besides the
seven-minute fuse we had put down
a one-minute fuse also in case we

(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued from Page 8)

should be surprised. We had some lists containing names of people and places ashore. These were placed together with some petrol and matches and everyone on board was told that if anything went wrong the nearest man to them was to burn them. We were all aware that the trader at Bronnes might be a Nazi and also that he might have suspected something, but we knew that if he told the police they would get at us in Toftefjord before ten o'clock in the morning.

From twelve o'clock onwards we heard lots of aircraft in the skerries outside where we were lying. We also heard some bursts of gunfire from these planes, but we had gotten accustomed to this from the previous days. None of them came so near that they had any chance of seeing us. Later I learnt that they were patrolling the outlets to the sea to prevent us from leaving. The shooting was not target practice as we thought, it was warnings to fishing vessels on their way out to force them back into harbour again.

To make the following events clearer I will use some information I obtained after my escape. When Eskeland and party left the trader at Bronnes, he thought that there was something suspicious about these three men. He was afraid they were Norwegian Quislings trying to put something across on him. He thought, therefore, that the best thing to do was to tell the police at once. He telephoned to the Sheriff's officer and told him about the visit he had had. For some reason or other the Sheriff's officer delayed the message for ten hours before he informed the Gestapo in Tromso. I think myself this was because he wanted to give us a chance to get away.

As soon as the Gestapo got the information they sent out the largest patrol boat they had in Tromso and began patrolling with aircraft. When the German vessel came to the mouth of Toftefjord there were already two rowing boats on their way in there. In one of them was our pilot from Toftefjordnes, in the other two men who were on their way to warn us. I am not quite certain who sent the last boat, but I think it must have been the Sheriff's officer. As soon as the two rowing boats saw the German boat they realized that they had no chance of warning us. They therefore, took in their oars and began fishing. As far as I know the Germans never suspected them. At this time the whole "Martin" party were below deck getting some rest before moving. I woke up when some of the crew shouted that the Germans were upon us.

We all went up on deck and there we saw a German warship behind a low point on the island not more than 150 yards away. We had all our big guns dismounted and had therefore nothing else to do but to blow up our fishing vessel and the Germans as well and then try to escape. This plan nearly succeeded.

The crew at once got orders to give up all their codes and other compromising papers and to abandon ship in one of the rowing boats. Eskeland and Blindheim went below to light the fuses and put all the radio sets on top of the charge. Solberg and myself burned all the papers. Erik had the other boat ready for us behind our ship so the Germans didn't see it. The Germans came rapidly nearer and I got orders to fire a few shots at them, as we hoped this would delay them a few seconds so that we could finish our job. I had to use a Sten gun. The effect was just what we had anticipated, as the Germans stopped for a moment in uncertainty and then went on again.

Ever since they first saw us the Germans had fired on us and the crew, but I think they fired high or else we should have been blown up. As soon as we had finished our work we jumped down into the waiting rowing boat, which the Germans didn't see. Unfortunately Eskeland missed the boat and fell into the water. According to plan we waited behind the fishing vessel until the fuse had burned for five and a half minutes. During our short stay here I could see the

crew. Two of them stayed in the boat with their hands up.

Three more were ashore ready to give themselves up, and one man was lying a few yards up on the island probably dead. This I think was the Chief Engineer. The last man, whom I am almost sure was the skipper, had succeeded in escaping. He was overtaken a few hours later and shot.

After the time agreed upon had elapsed we rowed away and tried to stay in cover of the fishing boat, but the German patrol boat was too large, so they soon saw us. They then opened fire on us and launched two dinghies with four men in each. These rowed in on the west side of the fjord while we were on our way to the east side. Their plan obviously was that one party should take care of what was left of the crew and the other cut us off before we reached the shore.

The patrol boat went up alongside our fishing vessel, and just then the charge went off. For some reason or other, it was only the primer that exploded. The fishing vessel now began to burn and the Germans realized the danger. In spite of the narrow waters they moved away rapidly, all the time firing at us with all their guns. None of us was hit, but the boat got a lot of holes in it and began to sink under us. Suddenly we heard a terrific explosion and were thrown together in the boat. The main charge and the barrels of petrol had now exploded. If this had happened when we had expected it would I don't think there would have been anything left of the Germans at all.

The only thing left for us to do now was to jump into the water and try to swim ashore. I don't think any of us thought for a moment of giving himself up. We had 100 yards more to go and it was terribly cold, with large lumps of ice floating in the water. I had only rubber boots on and unfortunately lost one of them when I jumped into the water. By a miracle, we all reached the shore in spite of the cold and the gunfire. Luckily for me the patrol which was sent after us didn't dare to run along the shore, where there was no snow. They climbed up on to the hillside to avoid the bullets from the patrol boat. Here the snow was deep and they therefore moved very slowly. When we reached the shore we were absolutely exhausted, but I managed to creep up a fifteen foot slope and to get behind a stone.

Just when I left the others one of them got shot in the back of his head and was killed at once. I am nearly sure that was Blindheim. I shouted to the others in order to get some of them with me and to try to escape, but I got no answer at all. Now the patrol caught sight of me and began firing down at me at fifty yards range. With one foot bare and nearly frozen to death I ran away and soon came under cover from the patrol again, but to escape I had to cross their path. When I did this soon afterwards, they suddenly discovered me forty yards ahead of them. In the condition I was in I had no chance of running away. I therefore went down behind cover and got my pistol out. I pulled the trigger three times but nothing happened. The pistol was frozen. I then ejected the first two cartridges and then the pistol worked. The first German, a Lieutenant, got a double shot; he flung his arms up and fell down. The next man also was hit but not fatally. The two remaining men then turned round and ran away as fast as they could.

If they had taken cover instead of running away I shouldn't have had a chance, because I now had to climb up a long steep slope to the top of the island. I came into sight from the patrol boat again and they re-commenced firing at me. I suddenly felt an awful pain in my right foot, a bullet had torn off most of the big toe on this foot. Because of the cold and the snow it didn't bleed much but it made running very difficult. At last I came to the top and got under cover again. When I looked back I saw the Germans had put ashore between 75 and 100 men. I could see most of our people too, but

none of them moved, so I thought they were all dead. This proved later to be wrong. I was now in a desperate position with the Germans after me, and without knowing anything about the place.

After various adventures, Baalsrud reached Bjornskar, where he found a trustworthy man to help him. This man told him that the crew had been taken by the Germans, and most of them shot on the spot. When the Germans returned to Tromso people had seen three prisoners put ashore. Two of them were seriously wounded. The third was an older man, and must have been Eskeland. Two were shot the next morning, but the

King Olav at University of Tromso

King Olav V of Norway on Aug. 19 laid the corner-stone of a \$3.65 million building, part of the medical school of the new University of Tromso, the world's northernmost university. Prime Minister Bratteli also attended the ceremony. Basic courses for medical students will begin in the fall of 1972, in temporary quarters. In addition to medicine, plans call for schools of dentistry, natural science, philosophy, and social sciences. The student population is expected to reach 2,200 by 1980. Several appointments have already been made for the university's 32 professorships.

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third was still in prison or in hospital.

A few days later the remainder of the men were shot. After incredible difficulties, Baals-

rud was eventually transported to Northern Sweden by loyal Norwegians, and returned to London on 23rd September 1943.

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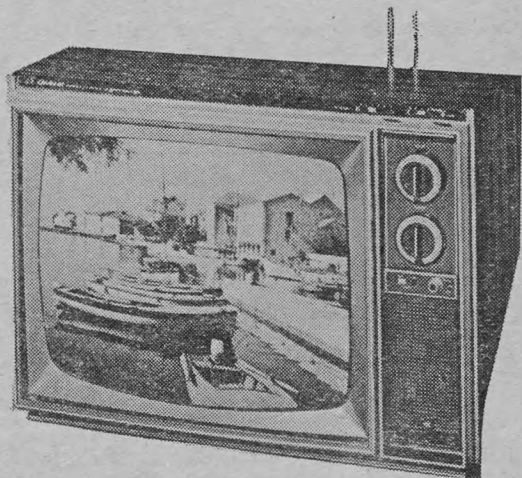
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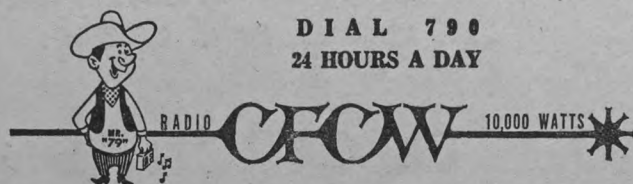
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NORWEGIAN PROGRAM

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Last time we heard the beginnings of a discussion as to whether the Vikings were Norwegians, Swedes or Danes. Dr. Nelson developed the idea that we should not think of them in that way, but rather understand them as a culture almost as alienated from present day Scandinavia as they were from the rest of Europe in the Middle Ages. We want to spend a little more time on this topic, because it seems necessary to obtain a true appreciation of our past. As was the case in the previous discussion. Mr. James Alfredson, who holds an advanced degree in philosophy, will probe the questions with Dr. Nelson.

Mr. James Alfredson: Last time we started talking about the South European peoples called Northmen in medieval Europe. We ruled out the possibilities that much can be gained from talking of them as Norwegians, Swedes, Danes or Icelanders. However, we did not get around to saying what they were. So, let us start off by asking another question: Is Northman just another word for Viking?

Dr. Nelson: Its close but not exactly the same. Think of the Viking era as a terminal phase of the Northman culture. It is only a part of something much longer lasting and, in total, tremendously powerful and significant to the world. The Viking period saw the most self-assured expression of this culture, certainly, and also the death of this culture. Following Jones' recent book called "A history of the Vikings" we may fix the Viking period from 750 to 1070 A.D.

I would say, that the first 250 years of this period are clearly Northmen and the last 100 years transitional. At the end of the 11th century, Scandinavia is partaking of the general culture present in feudal Europe. Or to put it a little differently, we might say that the Northman culture was essentially concluded everywhere 1000 years ago, roughly about the same time as the Dark Ages were concluded for the rest of Europe. The transitional phase following was still Viking and saw the gradual introduction of the idea of national states, acceptance of Christianity, the development of a literary language, feudal social organization, and the introduction of romantic thought and rules of conduct so typical of feudal society in the rest of Western Europe. The periods overlap. The Northman lasted much longer than the Viking period, but the Viking period persisted into the Middle Ages.

Mr. Alfredson: You say, then, that the Northman Society pre-dates the Viking period. Is it possible to say when it would begin?

Dr. Nelson: Yes, approximately. The beginning of the Northman culture cannot be stated with certainty, but we know from written records that it had come to be a major force in Europe by 200 A.D.

We might think of it as emerging as an important force for all of Europe in the 1st century A.D. About this time we have the migration of the Goths out of their Scandinavian homeland. It took the Goths time to make the type of contact with the Romans that put them in the historical records of the rest of Europe. The Romans destroyed the Celtic power in Europe and this brought them into contact with the Northmen. The Northmen moved into the power vacuum created by the Celtic defeats before the Romans could consolidate their power. This led the Romans to mount expeditions against the Northmen. They found that despite some initial successes, they were not able to defeat these migrating people. They then tried to contain them and failed to do this, too, and by the end of the 5th century, two groups from the North, the Ostrogoths and the Visigoths, had overwhelmed almost all of Europe. Another group, the Vandals, had subdued North Africa and destroyed the Roman Empire there. In Britain the Northmen conquered the Roman colony.

The Viking era begins about 300 years after the Northman seizure of Europe and its off-shore islands, and North Africa.

Mr. Alfredson: Yes, it is generally agreed that the Ostrogoths' and the Visigoths' migration originated from the Scandinavian homeland.

It is interesting how similar in religion, language and habit they were. They are two sides of the same coin. The Gothic side of the Northman culture appears first to Europe and when this disappears, the Viking movement is there. Can we give a little more detail about the Goth phase?

Dr. Nelson: The power and threat to Rome of the people coming from the Scandinavian homeland was recognized by Julius Caesar at the time he was writing about his conquest of the Gothic and British peoples. In Caesar's time, both Romans and Goths were contesting for power in the Celtic kingdoms.

For the Romans, war with the Goths was unavoidable. They had a period of success against the Goths at first and were able to subdue Gaul while they held the North in check. They even brought various Northmen tribes into submission and alliance. Eventually they mounted invasions into the Northman lands lying across the Rhine River. Here, however, the balance tips the other way. Several legions crossing the Rhine were destroyed. And then, slowly but surely, the Northmen gain the ascendancy. As years go by the Romans compromise more and more and accept the fact that power must be shared. This erosion of Roman influence continues until the year 410 is reached. Then Rome itself falls to the Goths led by Alarich and the Northmen are in ascendancy.

However, the path to power is never in a single direction forever. By the end of the 5th century, the Goths' power began to contract in some of the Balkan areas in what is now South Russia. This was a direct result of the Hunnish invasions of Europe. The powerful Burgundian Northmen, now mostly Christianized but believed to have originally originated from the island of Bornholm of the Scandinavian peninsula, were all but wiped out in Southern France by Atilla. But then Hunnish power was all at once broken in Gaul by a new onslaught of Northmen.

As in every period of intensive power struggle there is a confused picture. However, the extent of the Northmen's strength is testified to by the fact that it was Theoderich, an Ostrogoth, who ruled over Rome and Italy by the end of the 5th century. Hunnish power is broken and for all purposes disappears.

Theoderich accomplished this by disposing of the Hun forces serving under Odoacer. Odoacer, who may have been either a Hun or a Northman (there seems to be some difficulty in determining this) had been administering the Western Roman Empire since the downfall of the last of its emperors, Emperor Romulus Augustus, twelve years earlier.

If there is enough interest we might spend a few minutes outlining what happened during the age of Northmen migration on one of our next programs. I think this will help to put the Viking era and Scandinavian homeland in far broader perspective.

Mr. Alfredson: Yes, why not do this. But for the time remaining can the beginnings of the Northman culture be better clarified?

Dr. Nelson: There are many conflicting hypotheses and little critical evidence to put them to test. We might do best here to follow a single authority. A 1930 book "The Germanic People", written by Professor Francis Owen, Emeritus Professor at the University of Alberta, provides such a source book on the Northern cultures. Owen presents evidence from linguistics, anthropology, geology, archaeology and history bearing upon the development of the Northman culture. He says that the first of the cultural and racial stock which was to ultimately form the

Viking culture came into Europe as ice, covering most of the continent, temporarily retreated. This, he estimates, was about 80,000 years ago. The date is just a guess, however. Dr. Owen theorizes that there were two branches of stone age people which form the larger part of the physical stock that was to carry the later culture.

These were the Cro-Magnon and Combe-Capelle. He says that the Cro-Magnon were tall with broad faces, narrow noses and predominant chins. They must have made a rugged appearance and certainly possessed a large cranial capacity. Combe-Capelle were shorter, more slender and with a narrower skull and broad nose. Both these peoples hunted animals and were not farmers, the climate in Scandinavia being very cold as compared with that of today.

Owen says that culture was re-established beginning about 10,000 years ago, as a result of settlement by another group of stone age men merging with the Cro-Magnon and Combe-Capelle. He says that this culture was fated to continue for 5,000 years. It ends at the point where the late stone age or Neolithic period ends.

Then the bronze age begins. Metal replaces stone and bone. We know somewhat more about the bronze age period. It is more recent and also lasted a long time. Two bronze age cultural groups appeared to inhabit a small area in what would be Northern Germany today. These cultures seemed to have freely intermixed and expanded to the East and South several times during the age. These migrations, of course, precede later Northman migrations, and Northman Viking movements.

Rock carvings give us some idea of the culture. Most interesting are the people they have found buried in the bogs.

A very interesting book by a Dane named Clob recently appeared on this topic. It is called "The Bog People".

Finally, the Bronze age draws to a close. Iron is put to use and the stage is set for formation of the Northman culture proper. This culture is not wide-spread at first but emerges from a very narrow strip of land along the Baltic Sea, the entire Danish peninsula and the very southern tip of present day Sweden. Very important is the switch to a new religion. Odin and Thor are worshipped and Nerthus the old bronze age earth goddess becomes less important. But early in the iron age, the Northmen begin expansion deep into the Scandinavian permanent peninsula.

We know the warriors carried iron weapons and pressed the natives back. Lapland legends in fact tell us of the determined but futile attempt of the Laps to stem through use of war and magic the inroads of three tribes of the Northmen. Lap people are forced to retreat into the North. The final 800 years of development witness the occupation of much of what in present day would be Germany.

Mr. Alfredson: Can you give dates for these events?

Dr. Nelson: No-one can at this moment! The October 1971 issue of the "Scientific American" has an article of great importance titled "Carbon 14 and the pre-history of Europe" by Colin Renfrew. It reports the most exciting discovery in dating imaginable. It appears that the age of European civilization is much greater than thought. It appears certain that civilization did not develop in the warm areas of Asia Minor, Egypt and the Mediterranean Sea and flow to Northern Europe as we have been taught for 50 years! The cultures of our ancestors developed simultaneously. To quote Dr. Renfrew:

"The central moral is inescapable. In the past we have completely undervalued the originality and the creativity of the inhabitants of prehistoric Europe. It was a mistake, as we now can see, always to seek in the Near East an explanation for the changes taking place in Europe."